Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—" Faust."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BILLY BIRCH'S OFERA HOUSE—8—Minstrels.
CASINO—8—" The Beggar Student."
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—" Dollars and Sense."
GRAND OFERA HOUSE—8—" M'lls."
METROPOLITAN OPERA [HOUSE—8—" Lucia."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" The Rajat."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ART Exhibition.
NEW PARK THEATRE—8—Minstrels.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—" Excelsior."
STAR THEATRE—8—" Charles I."
STANDARD THEATRE—8—" in the Ranks."
THEATRE—6 COMQUE—2 and 8—" The Molligan Guard PicBIG."
THALL THEATRE—8.

THALIA THEATRE—8—" Bettelstudent."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" The Cricket
Hearth."

Hearth."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Moths."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Cheek."
5TH AVENUZ THEATRE—8—" The Duke's Motto."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—" Fedora."

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col. 1 Page, Col.
Amusements. 7 Announcements. 8 Business Chances. 7 Business Chances. 7 Business Notices. 4 Board and Rooms. 7 Coparthership Notice 7 Dancing Academies. 6 Dividend Notices. 7 Dressmaking. 7 Plats and Rooms. 7	5 6 Legal Notices 7 5 Marriages and Deaths 5 3 Mining 7 1 Miscellancous 7 5 New Publications 6 6 Ocean Steamers 7 3 Political Notices 5 4 Real Estate 7 5 Restaurants 7 1 Restaurants 7 1 Situations Wanted 7
Financial. 7 Grates and Fenders. 7 Help Wanted. 7 Hotels. 7 Tustruction 6	5 Special Notices 5 4 Steamboats and R. R. 6 5 Teachers 7

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A procession of Nationalists in Londonderry was fired upon yesterday by Orangemen and two persons were shot. _____ It is thought that M. Challemel-Lacour, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, will resign. = Negotiations between France and the Hovas have been begun. - Morris Ranger's liabilities amount to £1,080,000. — The Lewes Autumn Handicap was won by Sutler,

DOMESTIC .- General Sheridan yesterday assumed sommand of the Army of the United States. The last annual report of General Sherman has been made public. = The annual report of the Adjutant-General has been presented. = The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted his annual report. hundred pounds of gunpowder were exploded during a fire in Garfield, Col., on Wednesday, and buildings were damaged to the amount of \$50,000. The Grand Jury of St. Louis indicted Police Commissioners Lutz and Caruth, yesterday, for on in office." Judge Nixon of the United States Circuit Court, sustained, at Trenton, N. J., the exception made by the counsel of William B. Dinsmore to the answer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in Mr. Dinsmore's suit concerning the New-Jersey Central lease.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Richmond County celebrated its bi-centenary yesterday with much enthusiasm. === Henry G. Hutchings testified in the Fenardent-Di Cesnola suit. = Mayor Low and Mr. Beecher addressed a meeting in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Swedish Republican Club. ____ The Chamber of Commerce passed reso lutions condemning stock-watering. Raymond was sentenced for life, ---- William R. Ditmars, a well-known Brooklyn architect, suicide. === A man and a girl committed were killed by the fall of a shed. P Lorillard's annual horse sale was held. ___ Mrs. Dr. Marr was accused of drunkenness in the New-York Infant Asylum investigation. == The shooting season be-At a meeting of the Pedestal Fund Committee urgent calls were made = The American Missionary for subscriptions. == Association closed its meeting with some manifestations of ill-feeling. - A dog fight was held in the suburbs of Jersey City. —— A man shot himself in a Brooklyn street car. === The Coroner's Jury found that the killing of Charles Sams was accidental. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 85.68 cents. = Stocks were dull and drooping, with occasional fluctua-

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 480; lowest, 420; aver-

It is to be hoped that General Sherman does not take too rosy a view of the Indian question. He regards it as substantially climinated from the problem of the Army. The completion of the transcontinental lines of railway, and the large immigration into the territories, have, no doubt, done much to settle this question. Fair treatment of the Indians in the future is all that is necessary to prevent further trouble.

If the Chamber of Commerce can bring about some of the reforms it proposed yesterday it will accomplish a good work. It has been found a difficult matter to draft a National Bankruptey law that will attract general support. Perhaps the committee appointed yesterday can solve the problem. The reme dies for stock watering and kindred matters considered by the Chamber have occupied a great deal of the time of legislators, without any satisfactory solution having been reached.

Lord Rossmore's recent Orange circular bore fruit vesterday in the attack on the Nationalist procession in Londonderry. It became necessary for the Nationalists to seek Government protection, which is a new position for them to be placed in. The leaders in the riot ought to be severely punished, but there is not much room for sympathy with the Nationalists. Their meetings in Ulster are avowedly held to promote a feeling of disloyalty. The result must be a weakening of the Nationalist cause.

The strength of republican institutions is fairly shown in the unconcerned manner with which the public regards the transfer of the command of the Army. Such an event in any

Washington yesterday would attract widespread attention and solicitude. But in this country it is apparently considered as a matter of small importance. This is partly due to the fact that our Army is only regarded in the light of a police force; though more to the fact that the veteran who retired yesterday was succeeded by a well-tried and faithful commander like General Sheridan.

The canvass in Brooklyn is developing some interesting facts. It is now shown that the cost of the Brooklyn Bridge was \$21,000,000. Mayor Low's efforts in hastening the completion of that work were not appreciated by some of the Bridge Trustees, and they are supporting Mr. Hendrix. The trustees fear that Mayor Low will interfere with their schemes for rapid transit on the Bridge. He will undoubtedly do what he can to give the public rapid transit, which is what some of the trustees apparently want to prevent. Their pottering over a cable system that has long been in successful operation in other cities is a fair indication of their unfitness for the positions of trust they occupy.

The pathway of the Democratic "harmon izer" is not a flowery one in this city at the present time. Mr. Ecclesine and his associates can testify to that fact. They undertook to get Mr. Kelly and Mr. Thompson to unite on candidates for the Senate in three districts which the Republicans are fairly certain to carry. Not only did the "harmonizers" signally fail, but they were charged with making the attempt in order to secure political capital for themselves. If they profit by the lesson they will hereafter cease to intermeddle with the direction of the affairs of the Democratic party in this city. That concerns only Mr. Kelly and Mr. Thomp-The remainder of the party should meekly obey orders, and vote as either one or the other of the two leaders directs.

Congress should carefully revise the Land laws at its next session. There is no doubt, as Commissioner McFarland states in his annual report, that there are too many loopholes for frauds in the present laws. Pre-emption filings are made to a great extent for speculative purposes, and much valuable land is thus withheld from actual settlement. The Commissioner recommends the repeal of the Pre-emption law and a change in the Homestead laws so as to require proof of actual residence and improvement for a period of two years before an entry may be commuted by eash payment. That is a sensible recommendation. The Commissioner thinks that the public interests will be served by a total repeal of the Timber Culture act, Travellers through the Territories agree with the Commissioner in stating that no trees are to be seen over vast regions of country where timber culture entries are known to be numerous. The Desert Land law is also pronounced objectionable. The abuses have increased in propor tion as the public domain decreases. The rapid disposal of the available agricultural, grazing and timber lands makes the need of the change in the laws the more imperative.

"THE GREAT FRAUD."

By various queer roads a number of Demoeratic statesmen have lately arrived at the conclusion that the pressing political need of our time is vengeance for "the great fraud of 1876." Senator Grady, having been pushed out of public life, casts a severe glance upon Governor Cleveland, and remarks that the Democratic party will be untrue to itself if it postpones any longer the righting of that monumental wrong. Several distinguished members of Congress, being questioned about the prospect of trouble with the free traders, reply that revenue reform is-well-yes, of course-but the point is, shall fraud be condoned? Judge Hoadly, after devoting a malarious leisure to the consideration of the pending issues, announced his conclusion to be that what the country most wanted was more information about Cronin and the Oregon electoral vote. And Governor Hendricks, having examined Mr. Tilden's physical condition with a solicitude only equalled by Colonel Mapleson's affecting concern for the fortunes of the new opera house, is ready to sacrifice himself in deference to an alleged clamor for the old ticket. It begins to look as if Mr. Tilden's friends, with the kind assistance of some of his enemies, were getting ready for a new movement which if it had no other result might be important as a strategical diversion. We have always favored the renomination of

the old ticket, and that for the same reason pro-

fessed by a great many Democrats, namely, that the electoral frauds of 1876 need a more thorough examination than they have yet received. Some people are under the impression that when the Potter Committee obtained the confessions of Smith Weed, Manton Marble, and William T. Pelton, that they had been concerned in a plot to buy the electoral votes of Florida and South Carolina for Mr. Tilden at a cost of \$130,000, and that THE TRIBUNE'S story of that conspiracy, as revealed in our translation of the Cipher Dispatches, was correct; and when, moreover, these agents agreed in declaring that they acted without Mr. Tilden's knowledgewhen the Committee got as far as this, we say, some people believed that there was no more to be told. This is a delusion. The inquiry was arrested just as it began to be most interesting. The point of prime importance was hardly touched. This was the source from which Pelton obtained, or expected to obtain, the large sums of money which he agreed to furnish for the bribery of Electors. He pledged himself to supply Weed with \$80,000 to purchase the votes of South Carolina, and Marble, or Woolley, or both of them, with \$50,000 for a similar purpose in Florida. He had not the money himself; but he was sure that he could get it at a day's notice; and, indeed, it has never been made clear that the Florida bribe, at any rate, was not actually placed in his hands. His dispatches in cipher, to his confidential agents on the very last day of the count, indicate that he was absolutely certain of the money's being forthcoming on the moment. Now if he did not look to his uncle for this money, who was his treasurer ? One of the Republican members of the committee neatly expressed the general curiosity when he asked Colonel Pelton if he believed that there was any gentleman in the United States who was ready to take \$50,000 out of his own pocket to buy the Presidency for another gentleman ? It was about this period of the examination that Colonel Pelton fell into a state of intellectual collapse, answered questions at random or failed to answer at all, made some compromising allusions to the Democratic National Committee, to Mr. Edward Cooper, to Mr. Scott, of Erie, and to Senator Barnum, and became so plainly incapable of going on with his testimony that the committee compassion-

Now the reappearance of "the old ticket" will naturally raise again this unanswered question; and we are glad of it, because the question has something more than

ately dismissed him. Nothing further was ever

done to trace the source of that \$50,000.

not know of the corrupt contracts, was not to furnish the money for them, and was not expected ultimately to reimburse those who did furnish it, then the voters of the United States ought to find out what persons or what organizations stand ready to supply funds to Democratic votebrokers for the purchase of electoral colleges. That problem has a direct bearing upon every election, whether Mr. Tilden's personal fortunes are involved in it or not. What the unknown authors of the great fraud tried to do for Mr. Tilden in 1876, they would try to do again, for him or for any other Democratic candidat & under equal promises of success.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY SUSTAINED. The Ferry Ministry has emerged from the Tonquin debate with flying colors. The Premier's speech was both ingenious and courageous. He contended that the treaty of 1874 conferred upon France the right of protectorate over Anam and Tonquin, and that the Government in concluding the treaty of Hué and in dispatching reinforcements to complete the occupation of the Red River delta was merely availing itself of recognized privileges. This was a skilful use of a well-worn argument; and the Premier, while insisting that the action of the Ministry had been prudent and moderate, boldly defended the policy of aggression and aggrandizement abroad, affirming that all working nations were extending their possessions, and that France as the second maritime Power in the world ought to draw near to China " with its 400,000,000 consumers." This would have passed current as Jingoism in Lord Beaconsfield's day. It captivated the imagination of the Deputies, who gave the Government a vote of confidence, notwithstanding two aerid speeches from M. Clémenceau in opposition. The majority for the Ministry was 179-a stronger vote of confidence than was received early in March, when the Deputies rejected M. Clémenceau's plea in favor of Constitutional revision and refused, by a majority of 125, to make it a Cabinet question. Although the Premier has been sustained in the Tonquin debate he must expect to stand or fall by his predictions. He has boldly assumed that China will not declare war upon France. If war be declared, M. Ferry's reputation, not only as a

It is singular that a Chamber which rejected the Egyptian credits by an overwhelming majority while under the spell of M. Clémenceau's incisive eloquence should have voted for the conquest of Tonquin in May by a majority of over 300 and ultimately have sustained a Ministry whose miscalculations have become so apparent. The argument in favor of intervenion in Egypt was as strong as the plea in behalf of a protectorate over Anam and Tonquin is now weak. The same Radical leader was opposed to both expeditions, but has failed with a good case where he succeeded with a bad one. The Gambettists, who advocated a strong policy on the Nile and an active participation with England in the work of restoring order in a country covered by a joint protectorate, have now committed the Deputies unequivocally to a policy of wanton aggression on the borders of China. Neither Lord Lytton in India, nor Sir Bartle Frere in Africa, nor Lord Salisbury in London, has made so bald and naked a plea for extension of empire as M. Ferry's speech in the Chamber. "It is the duty of the Government," he declared, "to prepare fresh ground for fu-ture generations." If the Deputies have clearly recognized this obligation to extend the Repubic's foreign possessions, Central Africa, the hives of Asian population and the scattered island groups of the South Seas will know no

prophet but as a statesman, will be shattered .

A COTTON KING DETHRONED. The great cotton failure of Liverpool enforces the same lesson that was taught by the collapse of the Lord of Lard at Chicago, the Lord of Leather at Boston, and the clothing firms in this an artificial and false state of the markets; thus gitimate dealers; the speculative holders sellers are then drawn beyond their depth in desperate efforts to control the markets against natural influences; and the end is overloading and collapse. Ranger, the daring operator in cotton, has disturbed the cotton trade and manufacture of two continents more than once. When he made money, it was gained at a cost of much suffering to millions of poor operatives and workers, great loss to producers and manufacturers, and serious emberrassment to legitimate traders. Now that he has lost enormously, other people do not gain; on the contrary, workers and producers, capitalists and honest traders, suffer as before from the disturbance of the markets, while even those who have won from the great gambler cannot get their money. It is strange that, with so many examples to teach the pernicious effects of gambling in products, whether successful or unsuccessful, there should still be any lingering excuse for it in public sentiment. The facts prove that it results in evil, and nothing but evil, and that con-

tinually. Liverpool borrowed the Cotton King from this country, and it was not a profitable loan to make. In 1881, when the excitement and mutual strain of the great corner, it is said, made Mr. Ranger temporarily insane, he nevertheless pocketed profits of about \$1,000,000, and Livrpool suffered heavily. This time his liabilities are said to be £1,080,000, partly at Havre, partly in this country, but mainly at Liverpool where several other firms have been dragged down to bankruptey, and the whole trade is prostrated for a time. But in this instance, as n others, the collapse of speculators will doubtess prove beneficial in the end. It will clear the way for legitimate exchanges between producers and consumers, and both will once more be enabled to base their operations mainly upon the facts of supply and demand. If this natural condition of the market can be restored, there vill be less danger of over-production or partial failure of supply, because the markets will give some indication of the real situation, and the manufacturers will no longer feel that, in making preparations to put out a large line of goods, they are simply gambling in the price of cotton, and against a powerful and unscrupulous clique in control of the markets,

AN EXTRAORDINARY PENALTY.

The life sentence bestowed upon the forger, Raymond, is a gross injustice committed in obedience to the strict injunction of the Penal Code. Raymond had in his possession a genuine Union Pacific coupon for forty dollars, the number of which had been altered. He admitted that he knew the coupon had been stolen, but denied that he knew it was forged. He was found guilty of having it with intent to utter and defraud, which constitutes forgery in the first degree. The Penal Code, in providing additional penalties for a second conviction of felony, declares that where the second crime is such that the prisoner "might in the discretion of the Court" be sentenced to an imprisonment for life, he must be so sentenced. The penalty for forgery in the first degree is imprisonment "for not less than ten years." Under this clause a forger could be sentenced, other great Nation, as that which took place in historical importance. If Mr. Tilden did for life; and the Court was therefore obliged to

inflict that heavy penalty upon Raymond, who had been previously convicted of felony.

This provision of the Penal Code puts a crime against property on a par with a crime against life. It makes the punishment of forgery as heavy as that of murder in the second degree and heavier than that of many actual murders. Policeman McNamara, who killed a lad with his club, has a year's vacation in jail. Raymond, a forger, goes to State Prison for life. Some of the judges have already expressed themselves regarding the injustice of this provision, and the Legislature should take early action upon it.

THE CHOICE OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen has steadfastly blocked the way heretofore to any reform in the municipal government. The different Mayors have been restricted in their choice of department heads to men who would meet the approval of the Democratic majority in the Board. As a rule, no person could secure that approval until he pledged himself to distribute his patronage in accordance with the wishes of some political boss.

This unfortunate condition of affairs has been in a great measure due to the neglect of the taxpayers to take an active part in electing Aldermen. They have been chosen principally from among the owners of grog shops. The majority of the present Board is of that class, and if the Democrats succeed in electing a majority of the next Board it is evident that there will be no change. Abot twenty-five of the men who are running on the Democratic tickets for Aldermen are liquor sellers and proprietors of gambling houses. Happily, there is a possibility that the Re publicans will elect a majority of the next Board of Aldermen. This would be the more fortunate because it will fall to that Board to confirm a Controller, Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Public Works, two Police Justices and other officers. The two most important departments in the city government will thus practically be at the mercy of the next Board of Aldermen. On the choice of the next Controller and the next Commissioner of Public Works will deend the political complexion of the majority of the Aqueduct Board. It is for that reason that the Democratic faction leaders are bending every energy to elect subservient tools in the Board of Aldermen. If the Republican and Independent voters will actively interest them selves in this contest the purpose of the Demoeratic leaders can easily be defeated.

The greed of the Democrats is so great that in all except the VIIth, VIIIth, and XIth Districts there are two, three and even five Democratic candidates in the field. In the HIId District, the Republican candidate, Mr. John H. Coster, a veteran of the late war, has a fair chance of sucess. The same is true of Mr. Luther Morey in the Vth and Mr. John Strebling in the VIth District. Mr. Charles B. Waite in the VIIth and Mr. Frederick Finek in the VIIIth District are sure to be re-elected. Mr. William H. Miller, a reputable merchant, has opposed to him two liquor sellers in the IXth District. The Republican vote was almost equal to that of the Democrats in 1881, hence Mr. Miller's success ought to be assured. There is a similar condition of affairs in the Xth District, except that there are three Democrats in the field. There ought to be no doubt of the election of Mr. Rothman, the Republican candidate.

In the XIth District the Democrats have mited on William Bennett, who was recently arrested for complicity in swindling a man out of a large sum of money. Bennett keeps a low grog shop, the resort of gamblers and thieves. With such a candidate against him there should be no doubt of the re-election of Mr. John C. O'Connor, the Republican candidate, who has made an excellent record in the present Board. Nevertheless his friends need to do more work for him, if they do not want to risk throwing the district away. There is a fair prospect of the election of Mr. Daniel Quinn in the XIIth District. The XIIIth city. Speculation in products leads surely to | District has a Republican majority, but has been lost by dissensions in the past. This year the it contracts the operations of consumers and Republicans have a good candidate in Mr. omes Pearson and are united in his support while there are two Democratic candidates. The district will be redeemed. In the XIVth District the Democratic votes will be divided among four candidates; hence Mr. Nicholas Guldenkirck, the Republican nominee, ought to be elected. There is even a better chance for the success of Mr. Anthony Miller, in the XVth

District. There have been no Republican candidates nominated in the XVIth and XXIId Districts, although, with three Democratic candidates in one of those districts and four in the other, there ought to be no doubt of Republican success. Good Republican candidates should be nominated at once. Mr. Louis Wendel in the XVIIth, Mr. William L. Brockway in the XVIIIth, Mr. Joseph R. Wigger in the XIXth. and Mr. Robert Betty in the XXth will only require to poll the full Republican vote to be elected. The XXIst is a large Republican district, and success there ought not to be a matter of doubt. The election of Mr. John C. Giffing in the XXIIId and Mr. James L. Wells in the XXIVth is assured. There never was a better opportunity for the Republicans to elect a majority of the Board of Aldermen. It will require only a little exertion to redeem that Board from Democratic misrule.

CRUMBAUGH CRUMBLES.

Political ambition is a mysterious thing. Why should runners for immigrant boardinghouses, and prize-fighters, want to go to Congress? Why should millionnaires and men who have become leaders in the professions think more of an office and a handle to their names than they do of their millions or of their genuine distinction? One of ambition's greatest mysteries is the yearning of small men for great offices. Who would venture to estimate how many thousand men there are in the country who not only hope, but really expect, to be President some day? One of the most extraordinary cases of vaulting ambition made known of late is that of Crumbaugh, of Kentucky. Crumbaugh is an ex-naval officer who obtained with a good deal of difficulty an appointment from the President as Collector of Internal Revenue in his State. Why such a man should have been seized with a fierce determination to become Secretary of the Navy, and not President of the Eric Railroad or first tenor in Her Majesty's Opera, must remain a mystery until some scientist discovers, as he probably will in time, that political ambition is propagated by a disease-germ which politicians communicate to each other.

Nevertheless Crumbaugh was seized with it. the humor of the situation being increased by the fact that Mr. Chandler was already in the chair that Crumbaugh wanted. But there was talk of the possibility of the Secretary's retirement, and Crumbaugh made up his mind to be ready. He carried on an energetic correspondence with his friends, using to some extent the official envelopes of the Treasury Department. In an evil hour he quarrelled with one of his friends, and a trial was instigated on this charge, but the jury acquitted him, feeling, no doubt, that there was a failure to show criminal intent. A number of his letters were disclosed in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment | during the trial, and they trace, in a picturesque manner, the stately rise of Crumbaugh's hopes

and the melancholy crumbling of the same. In December, 1882, he writes to a friend by the ominous name of Happy: "I will say to you that "my friends all over the State, as well as my naval friends in Washington, are writing me asking me what they can do for me. They seem to think there is a boom for me, and a real chance. The Secretaryship of the Navy is a place that cannot be sought by a man who is worthy of filling the place, but if the place were offered me, through the efforts of my " friends, or without such efforts, I would accept "the trust and do the very best my humble abil-"ity would warrant. I will never seek the place by word or deed of my own." Even a brief experience as Collector of Internal Revenue and candidate for a Cabinet place was educating Crumbaugh in the shams of politics. Declaring that he would never seek office, he was seeking it, in fact, " with uncommon assiduity." Happy wanted his brother appointed gauger,

and another man appointed postmaster at Wayne's Station-which accounts for Happy's felicitous zeal for Crumbaugh. "Tell your brother not to be impatient," writes Crumbaugh. "The Department is very ponderous, dignified and inert." "Please give me the name of the man you want to be appointed postmaster at Wayne's Station. I want to write Hatton again." In another letter, he says: "Hatton will do anything almost I ask him." Returning to the subject of the Cabinet, he says: "White is for me and all the Kentucky delegation in Congress "-including, of course, the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, the famous humorist. "Logan and Grant will stand by me." He tells Happy that "Bagsby's "idea is for the State Central Committee, when it meets in January, 1883, to draw up something in my favor, and have it presented to the President, and then have it supplemented by letters from prominent R's of Kentucky and the South. . If you can get a majority of the committee, the others will fall into line. They will all want to be on the winning side. . . Do anything and everything your sober and candid judgment dictates. You must, of course, be very particular to disclaim anything as from Later he tells Happy: "I can give you no advice whatever in regard to the Navy business. You, must act as your best judgment approves. I think now, from all I can hear, my chances are better than ever before. 'I hear from another very good source that the President thinks very highly of me. Whether he has ever thought seriously of me as Secretary of the Navy I know not." In another letter he referred to Commissioner Evans as a narrow-minded and jealous man, stung by my growing popularity and strength and the probability of my being appointed Secretary of the Navy."

But, unfortunately for Crumbaugh, Mr. Chandler was not elected Senator, and remained in his place. Worse yet, Crumbaugh quarrelled with Happy, complaining that his brother Joseph H. had "given no evidence whatever of his friendship " since the other brother "R. D., received his commission of United States Gauger," Then Happy was not happy; was, in fact, very mad; laid his train of explosive letters, and so made crumbs of Crumbaugh.

FATAL FRIENDSHIP ILLUSTRATED. The impression has got abroad that The Sun's ardent devotion to William S. Holman lacks either sincerity or dexterity. True, our contemporary has energetically boomed Mr. Holman for the Presidency. But then, on the other hand, it has made awful havoc of any nebulous chances he may have in that direction by admitting into its columns without protest, and certainly not as a guarantee of good faith, what it alleges is a faithful likeness of this son of Indiana. People, as with bated breath they gazed upon the picture, fell to exclaiming with

Emerson,

If eyes were made for seeing,

Then beauty is its own excuse for being.

"excuse" from This seemed to call for an "excuse" from Holman. The consequence has been that ever since the picture was hung up The Sun has been endeavoring, with apparent honesty of purpose, to retrieve its fell error by insisting that there is no great depth to beauty; that handsome is what Holman does. But now once again Mr. Holman is furnished with another proof of his admirer's passion, either maladroit or simulated. Aware that Holman and Holman's liver-pad are one and inseparable in the popular thought, so that to sneer at the pad is to sneer at its protégé, The Sun does not hesitate to write as follows: "In right-down cold weather a bottle is as much better than boards as a double breasted beaver overcoat is better than a liver-pad." Did thoughtlessness or malignity inspire this utterance? Mr. Holman is by no means our candidate for the Presidency, but he is, as all other men are, our candidate for fair play. And hence we earnestly protest against the treatment he is receiving from the heart in which ostensibly be is enshrined as an idol. He may well question the genuineness of an affection which expresses itself first in wantonly dragging the Holman picture to the light and then in assailing the character of the Holman liver-pad. Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than the stalled ox of an affection that smiles and offers taffy only to deceive.

The event recently celebrated at Newburg was the proclamation by the Continental Congress disbanding the Revolutionary Army. That action was taken on October 18, 1783. The general order of the Commander-in-Chief was not issued until November 1. It is known as Washington's farewell to his army and was written at Princeton. It was read in camp a hundred years ago this day. and the army was formally disbanded. A small force was excepted from the provisions of the general order. This remnant of the Continental Army remained at West Point under the command of Gen eral Knox and entered New-York on the day of the evacuation by the British. The arrangements for the departure of the garrison and the entry of the Continental soldiers were made at Dobb's Ferry by Washington, Governor Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton. Knox's troops encamped over night at Harem, and halted on the site of Cooper Institute, while the detachments of British regulars were be ing transferred from Whitehall to the transports.

The Brooklyn Eagle has charged THE TRIBUNE with referring contemptuously to Mr. Hendrix as "only a reporter." This phrase has not been used in thes columns. In our estimation the reporters of the metropolitan press are a most laborious, painstaking and enterprising class of literary workmen. They are recruited mainly from the graduating classes at American colleges, and as a rule they are well-educated and well-bred, truthful and honorable men, endowed with fine powers of observation and acquiring a good literary style. We cheerfully testify that if the newspapers are more attractive to-day than they have been in the past, the result is largely due to the zeal and intelligence of the reporters. Nevertheless it is true that when a collegian applies for work in a newspaper office he is assigned to duty in the reporters' room and promotions are ordinarily made from that quarter. Mr. Hendrix began to collect Brooklyn news about the time the mud campaign against Mr. Beecher opened, and when he was ominated for Mayor was still employed in the same field. Undoubtedly he has been a useful man to his employers, but he cannot be credited with obtaining marked distinction in the profession. The question, however, which the people of Brooklyn have to decide is not whether he is a good reporter, but solely whether he will make a better Mayor than

Senator Coke, of Texas, who is a downright Demo crat, accustomed to saying what he means, declares Democratic success next year, and that is the tariff question. But his view as to what constitutes the "difficulty" differs from that of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and the Ohio-Virginia-Pennsylvania-New-Jersey straidle. He says the question "will not and cannot be ignored, and must be met. If the next Democratic Convention will meet it fairly, hon-

estly and frankly, and declare unequivocally, fa plain, clear language, against the doctrine of protection, and in favor of a tariff for revenue only, I shall be very hopeful of success." But if a platform is to be adopted " which may be construed to mean whatever is desired, and to suit equally well the High-Protectionist or the Free-Trader—one tldng here and something else in another latitude "—he sees nothing but defeat before the party. Talk like this from Southern leaders and the Southern newspapers indicate that the Free-Trade element of that section may make things lively in the National Democratic Convention next summer.

The suggestion of the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service that some provision be made for the cases of railway postal clerks who are killed or injured in the discharge of their duties is one that has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress, and ought to be heeded These men are exposed by the Government to the constant danger of accidents, and when the law of averages finally brings them down, they should not be left uncared for. During the past year thirty-five of these clerks

have been seriously injured, one killed, and forty-two slightly injured. The Superintendent's recom tion of a year's pay to the family in case of death, or of leave of absence, not exceeding one year, until recovery in case of injuries, seems moderate, and should commend itself to Congress. This class of public servants work hard and are exposed to special dangers, and their peculiar position should be recognized by the Government.

Those who took with a grain of allowance the stories of Civil Rights riots by negroes in Texas may now congratulate themselves upon having been right. It proves upon investigation that there was no riot. The whole story seems to have originated with a public meeting in which, however, speakers of both races participated, and at which there was no disorder. Some of the newspaper organs of the colored people, and some of their orators, said a few foolish things in the first effervescence of surprise and chagrin at the decision of the Supreme Court, but the race as a whole do not seem to have been much concerned about it, and anything like a violent resentment of it would have een an absurdity. When this temporary feeling has had time to subside, they will see that they have lost the shadows of rights rather than the substance, and that their condition is quite as good, in all practical respects, as it was before.

If other cities can make as good a showing as Washington for the month of October, it may be taken pretty well for granted that the reduction of postage rates on letters from 3 to 2 cents is already a success. The receipts of the post office of the National Capital have been \$5,000 more in the last month than they were in October a year ago. The prophecy that under the new law business men would seal their circulars, and everybody give up the tell-tale postal card, seems likely to be fulfilled.

PERSONAL.

General Hancock has fully recovered from his ate illness. On Wednesday he visited New-York for the first time since he was taken sick.

The Hon, Martin I. Townsend has been a stumpspeaker nearly half a century. According to The Troy Times he began his career by addressing a young men's political gathering in that city on July

Speaking of the singing of the quartet " Honor and Glory," from Costa's " Eli," at the Birmiugham Festival some years ago, by himself, Mme. Patti. Mme. Saintou-Dolby and Mr. Santley, Sims Reeves says the performance " must remain the most glorious combination of sound ever heard in the world, Never again will there be four voices together like

Trees are scarce in the Orkneys, and a single pecimen adorns the principal street of Kirkwall. When Mr. Gladstone recently visited the place, his entertainers at first intended to make a joke at tae expense of the "grand old feller," by placing upon the solitary vestige of arboreal beauty a sign, Woodman, spare this tree," but finally decided to serve the humor of the occasion by conducting him carefully along the opposite side of the street, and explaining to him that as this was the only tree in the town they wanted to keep it out of harm's way.

So many varying statements have been made concerning the exact age of Sir Moses Monteflore, the venerable Hebrew philanthropist of London, that The Jewish World has taken pains to verify its statements by examining the register-books of the Jewish congregation at Leghorn. The actual original entry there is as follows: "9 Heshvan 5545, 24 Ottobre 1784, a Joseph di Moise Haim e Raquel Montefiore Nacque un figlio che chiamarano Moise Haim"; which being translated reads: On the 9th Heshvan, 5545, or October 24, 1784, to Joseph, son of Moses Haim and Rachel Montefiore, there was born a son, who was named Moses Haim.

Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has been unnoyed lately by ill-founded reports to the effect that he has abandoned his banking business and will henceforth devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits. "This is just now calculated to injure me," he said recently to a correspondent of The Chicago Inter-Ocean: "I have in fact, abandoned writing to go into business, because I could not make a living for myself and my family by mere brainwork. Now, if I am deprived of the means to pursue an if I am deprived of the means to pursue an occupation in which I have been moderately successful, and which I understand, that eads my literary life, I shall never write another line. I shall have neither the time to devote to it nor the heart to engage in it. You see," added Mr. Stedman, "I am a critic and a poet, if you please. The largest income to be derived from literature comes through the novel. The successful novelist, in these days, has a golden road before him, but I could not write a novel if I tried, and, I was about to say, I would not if I could, for my reputation has been won, what measure of it I have, by my verse, not by my prose writing. On some accounts I regret now that I ever began in these later years to write criticism. It is a thankless task."

GENERAL NOTES.

Hereafter the retail sale of intoxicating liquora a credit in Prussia willbe punished by withdrawal of the

Edward H. Litchfield, the son of the millionnaire president of the Brooklyn Improvement Company is mighty hunter. Recently he has been shooting bears the wild country of the Little Medicine River. Fort Fetterman. The Des Moines Register speaks of him as pagging" thirteen bears on a twelve days' hunt this montk -nine grizzlies and four black bears, three of them in one morning lant before breakfast. The bears are cauche a steel traps weighted with logs that make a broad trait steel traps weighted with logs that make a broad trait aross the country and enable the hunter to come up wear and fight the wounded and enraged beasts. The sport, which is said to be full of peril, has nevertheless become ame to Mr. Litchfield, who is represented as coveting next an encounter with panthers.

"Owing to the peculiarity of the Chinese haracters, each of which represents a word, not a letter, in our Western tongues," says the English journal Engineering, "the Danish Telegraph Company (the Great Northern) working the new Chinese lines has adopted the following device: There are from five to six thouand characters or words in ordinary Chinese language and the company has provided a wooden block or type for each of these. On one end of this block the character s cut or stamped out, and on the other end is a number representing the character. The clerk receives a message in numbers and takes the block of each number transmit-ted and stumps with the opposite end the proper Chine-o-character on the message form. Thus a Chinese nessage sent in figures is translated into Chinese characters again and forwarded to its destination. The sending clerk, of course, requires to know the numerical equivalent of the characters or have them found for him."

A cable dispatch recently recorded an atempt upon the life of Dr. Oscar Dickson, the eminent nder whose patronage Nordenskjold's explorations have been conducted, and in the Neue Preie Press of Vienna appears a full account of the outrage. Dr. Dickson returned, on October 15, to Gothenburg from Fredensborg, where he had communicated to the King the results of Nordenskjold's latest expedition, and on the same day a former artilleryman entered his office and demanded money. Mr. Dickson had no sequalntance with the man and refused, whereupon the latter drew s revolver. Mr. Dickson knocked the weapon from the hand of his assailant, overpowered him, locked him in the office and ran to summen the police. When the police reached the office they found that the assatiant had placed on the